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9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
10 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 GREGORIO LOPEZ VELASQUEZ, ) Civil No. 13cv0658 AJB  
12 )  
13 Petitioner, ) [Related Criminal No. 12cr1530 AJB]  
14 v. )  
15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ) **ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S**  
16 ) **MOTION TO VACATE UNDER 28**  
17 ) **U.S.C. § 2255**  
18 Respondent. )  
19 ) [Doc. No. 34]

20 Gregorio Lopez Velasquez ("Petitioner") moves this Court to reduce his time in federal custody  
21 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, arguing that (1) the 1995 United States Attorney General Memorandum  
22 offers up to two levels downward departure from the applicable guideline sentencing range in return for  
23 an alien's concession of deportability and agreement to accept a final order of deportation, and (2) based  
24 on his alien status, he cannot be housed in a minimum security facility or community corrections center,  
25 which should be taken into consideration and a downward departure granted accordingly. For the  
26 following reasons, the Court **DENIES** the motion.

27 **DISCUSSION**

28 On May 8, 2012, pursuant to a written plea agreement, Petitioner pled guilty to Count 1 of the  
Information in Criminal Case No. 12cr1530 AJB charging a violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841 (a) (1). (*See*  
Conditional Plea Agreement, Doc. No. 17.) The Court sentenced Petitioner on March 8, 2013 to thirty-  
three (33) months imprisonment and five (5) years of supervised release. (*See* Judgment, Doc. No. 33.)

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1 In Title 28 of the United States Code, Section 2255 provides that if a petitioner's motion, file, and  
 2 records "conclusively show that the movant is entitled to no relief," the Court summarily may dismiss  
 3 the motion without sending it to the United States Attorney for response. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b). The  
 4 rules regarding Section 2255 proceedings similarly state that the Court summarily may order dismissal  
 5 of a Section 2255 motion without service upon the United States Attorney only "[i]f it plainly appears  
 6 from the face of the motion, any attached exhibits, and the record of prior proceedings that the moving  
 7 party is not entitled to relief . . . ." Rule 4(a), Rules governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United  
 8 States District Courts, 281 U.S.C. foll. § 2255 (West 2009). Thus, when a movant fails to state a claim  
 9 upon which relief can be granted, or when the motion is incredible or patently frivolous, the district court  
 10 may summarily dismiss the motion. *Cf. United States v. Burrows*, 872 F.2d 915, 917 (9th Cir. 1989);  
 11 *Marrow v. United States*, 772 F.2d 525, 526 (9th Cir. 1985).

12 A defendant may waive his right to file a Section 2255 motion challenging his sentence, but such  
 13 a waiver must state so expressly. *United States v. Nunez*, 223 F.3d 956, 959 (9th Cir. 2000). However, a  
 14 defendant may not waive an ineffective assistance of counsel claim challenging the knowing and  
 15 voluntary nature of the plea agreement or the voluntariness of the waiver itself. *United States v.*  
 16 *Rahman*, 642 F.3d 1257, 1259 (9th Cir. 2011); *United States v. Jeronimo*, 398 F.3d 1149, 1156 n. 4 (9th  
 17 Cir. 2005). Petitioner's plea agreement states in part:

18 In exchange for the Government's concessions in this plea agreement,  
 19 defendant waives, to the full extent of the law, any right to appeal or to  
 20 collaterally attack the conviction and sentence, including any restitution  
 21 order, unless the Court imposes a custodial sentence above the greater of the  
 22 high end of the guideline range recommended by the Government pursuant  
 23 to this agreement at the time of sentencing or statutory mandatory minimum  
 term, if applicable. If the custodial sentence is greater than the high end of  
 that range, the defendant may appeal, but the Government will be free to  
 support on appeal the sentence actually imposed. If defendant believes the  
 Government's recommendation is not in accord with this agreement,  
 defendant will object at the time of sentencing; otherwise the objection will  
 be deemed waived.

24 If defendant breaches this plea agreement, at any time, in any way, including,  
 25 but not limited to, appealing or collaterally attacking the conviction or  
 26 sentence, the Government may prosecute defendant for any counts, including  
 27 those with mandatory minimum sentences, dismissed or not charged pursuant  
 28 to this plea agreement. Additionally, the Government may use any factual  
 admissions made by defendant pursuant to this plea agreement in any such  
 prosecution.

1 (12cr1530 AJB, Doc. No. 17 at 11.) The Ninth Circuit approves of such waivers on public policy  
2 grounds, reasoning that finality is “perhaps the most important benefit of plea bargaining” *United States*  
3 *v. Navarro-Botello*, 912 F.2d 318, 322 (9th Cir. 1990). Courts will generally enforce a defendant's  
4 waiver of his right to appeal if: (1) “the language of the waiver encompasses the defendant's right to  
5 appeal on the grounds claimed on appeal,” and (2) “the waiver is knowingly and voluntarily made.”  
6 *United States v. Martinez*, 143 F.3d 1266, 1270-71 (9th Cir. 1998). The Court concludes that both of  
7 these requirements are met in this case. Accordingly, Petitioner's motion is barred and must be  
8 dismissed in light of his plea agreement waiver.

9 Even if Petitioner had not waived his right to attack his conviction and sentence, Petitioner's  
10 motion would fail on the merits. Petitioner lacks any support for his arguments that the Court should  
11 make a further departure because (1) the United States Attorney did not offer up to two points downward  
12 departure for accepting a final order of deportation, and (2) he is a deportable alien and not eligible for  
13 housing in a minimum security prison or community corrections placement.

14 What the United States Attorney chooses to offer as part of any plea agreement is within the  
15 province of the United States Attorney. The Court is prohibited from participating in the plea bargaining  
16 process. Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(1).

17 At sentencing, and by statute, the Court may depart downward only if there are “aggravating or  
18 mitigating circumstances . . . not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission.”  
19 In sentencing Petitioner, this Court considered all of the potential departures available in determining the  
20 advisory guidelines applicable in this case. The Ninth Circuit has held that the threat of deportation is  
21 not a factor that the district court may consider for sentencing purposes. *United States v. Alvarez-*  
22 *Cardenas*, 902 F.2d 734, 737 (9th Cir. 1990).

23 In addition, under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(b) and by law, the Court can depart outside the Advisory  
24 Guideline System for reasons set forth in the factors of and policy reasons behind the Federal Sentencing  
25 Statute, 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). All relevant factors were taken into consideration at the time of Peti-  
26 tioner's sentence, including his pending alien status, pending deportation and placement, and other  
27 options regarding his custodial sentence.

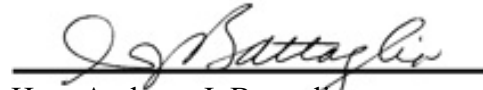
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**CONCLUSION**

Based on the foregoing reasons, the Court DENIES Petitioner's Motion to Vacate Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. (Doc. No. 34.)

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: March 21, 2013

  
Hon. Anthony J. Battaglia  
U.S. District Judge